THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MON' Y sent us, otherwise than by regisor, postal money order, or draft on , will be at the risk of the sender. 5.-We employ no agents. THE TRIBUNE has many volunteer cannd they are generally honest and that persons who confide their sub-its to them must be their own judges scriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDITISSES, RENEWALS, ETC.-Adbut each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the

tions or changes they desire made in CORE SPONDENCE .- Correspondence is om every section in regard to Grand of Veterans, Pension, Military, Ag-Industrial and Household matters, to the Editor will always receive Write on ONE SIDE of the We do not return communications ripts unless they are accompanied or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a remest to that effect and the necessary lication at any special date. all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

ATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

ATTENTION, COMPADES!

Have Your Letters Addressed to "Grand Army Place.

The Postmaster of Washington has decided to establish a branch Postoffice on Grand Army Place for the convenience of tens of thousands of comrades who will be congregated on those grounds during the great Reunions. Therefore all comrades may have their letters addressed to themselves, Branch Postoffice, Grand Army Place."

It will be better if they will have their corps added also. Then the letters can be sent directly to Corps Headquarters and delivered from them. This will be like old army times. Think of this, comrades, and leave full directions at home to address you at "Branch Postoffice, Grand Army Place," with your corps added. Don't forget this.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

A SPLENDID PAPER VERY CHEAP.

The American Farmer from Now until End of 1892 for 25 Cents.

The American Farmer is the oldest agricultural paper in America, having been published in Baltimore since 1819. Last Winter it passed into the hands of a new ma segement, who have greatly enlarged

and in proved it. It is now a superb journal of 32 hage pages, with a handsome cover. and finely illustrated. It is issued on the 1st and 15 h of each month, and gives a the money than any other agricultural paper in the country. All the leading agricultural writers contribute to it, and great amounts of money are constantly being expended to ferming matters.

The American Farmer is thoroughly nonpartisan in politics, but is a strong advocate of projection upon every farm product which comes into injurious competition with those of fereign countries. It is particularly earnest in its support of the tariff on woo and the development of the sheep-raising industry of this country until our own farmers will supply every pound of wool and muston that our people require. It the discussion of matters of interest to flock owners. Besides this it has departments devoted to Dairying, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horses Swine, Grain-growing, Stock and ai branches of farming.

One of its peculiarly valuable features that it publishes in every issue the latestissued maps of the Weather Bureau, giving the temperature and rainfall all over the country for the previous two weeks. This information is of the utmost importance to every farmer in judging the probable course of the market. It is precisely the information that the grain speculators have been securing at great expense, in order to shape their operations. By means of these maps given just as reliable information as to the condition of the crops everywhere as the speculators and operators have, and thus are placed in exactly as good position to Judge the course of the market.

In order to give all the farmers of the country an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the many merits of The American Farmer, the management has decided to make the extraordinary offer to send the journal for the remainder of 1892 to anyone sending them 25 cents. This is a great opportunity to get a vast amount of unusualty good reading matter for an insignificant sum.

Address all communications to THE AMERICAN FARMER. 1729 NEW YORK AVENUE, Washington, D. C. Sample copies free. Send for one.

ELIZABETH MANSPIELD INVING, the dis tinguished elecutionist, so long a favorite at Grand Army Campfires, will recite Mrs. Sherwood's "Memories of the War" at the grand reception given Friday evening of Encampment week. The President and Cabinet have accepted invitations to be present. Mrs. Irving also recites "The Men Who Wore the Shield" at the Repnion of the Twenty-third Corps.

So LONG as New Orleans' principal industries continue to be prize-fights, lotteries, and struggles of thugs over the ballot-boxes. we may expect the city to keep falling to a rapid rate for years. Whatever character the rear among American cities.

A REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CHEEK.

Hitherto no one has noticed anything remarkable in Benjamin Augustine Enloe in the six years in which he has represented in Congress the Eighth Tennessee District-s District which includes within its limits the battlefields of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, and Clarksburg. He has always impressed us as an essentially mediocre young man, about as pushing and noisy as G. W. Cooper, of Indiana, but having much more brains and education than that Wild Ass of the Prairies. After Cooper had made such a ludicrous and annoying failure of his attempt to investigate the Pension Bureau, the leaders of the opposition let him down eas ly by putting him on the new Committee of Investigation, with Euloe at the head. They expected that the Tennesseean, with as much zeal to make political capital out the last paper received, and specify of an investigation as Cooper, would go at the work with much more intelligence and skill, and secure real results, instead of making the investigation a farce and himself a laughing-stock, as the Indianian did. The result in a measure justified their exand under no circumstances guarantee pectations. Enloe showed himself a fairly capable lawyer, and really made all out of the investigation which could be madethat is, nothing. If there had been anything to find out he certainly would have found it, for he worked hard enough. But the investigation revealed nothing, and now it is almost forgotten that there was such a

But now comes the first really remarkable thing we have been able to note in thi mediocre young man's career. It is a remarkable development of cheek. A few weeks ago the comrades residing in his District were astonished to find the following editorial paragraph in the Jackson (Tenn.) Dispatch:

TOKEN OF APPRECIATION.

Congressman B. A. Enloe received Wednesday from the Grand Army of the Republic a beautiful gold medal about the size of a silver dollar. On the front side is a broom and the following explanatory inscription: "A Broom for Hon. B. A. Enloe to Sweep Corruption, Fraud, and Favoritism rom the Pension Office,"

On the other side is engraved the following: the Late War and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, as a token of their appreciation of is endeavors in their behalf."

Mr. Enloe can afford to appreciate this handsome estimonial of his valuable public services from an organization whose members represent all politi-

A comrade writes us from Jackson as fol-

lows in regard to this:

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I inclose you herewith a clipping from the Jackson Dispatch of Aug. 26, by which you will see that Enloe is hard pushed, and even this early in the campaign resorting to cheeky tricks. You will notice that the clipping does not give the name, number, or address of any G.A.R. Post, but makes the broad claim that the medal is "presented by the veterans of the late war and members of the G.A.R." This is a fake, pure and simple, and no person with a grain of sense will for a moment believe that the medal thus presented ever came from any G.A.R. comrades, "Rats! Rats! Rats!" Now, my private opinion in regard to this matter is this: Taking into consideration the attitude of the recipient of this medal toward the G.A.R. boys, and the further fact that he has done nothing in the session just ended, and that he is meeting with strong opposition in his District for renomination, I am inclined to the opinion that the said medal was made, inscribed, and the entire scheme concocted in the State of Tennessee, and that no United States soldier ever knew of the same until they saw it, as I

did, in the public prints. S. A. Brown, Recorder of Deeds of Carroll County, Tenn., sends us another clipping of

the same purport, and writes: EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The above was

dipped from the Nashville American of the 26th

Now, I don't believe any G.A.R. men had anything to do with it. We think here that Eulos got it up himself. He thought it would give him notoriety. He is accused by his own party here, where he is known, of similar tricks. It looks as though he ought to be satisfied when, he spent all larger amount of better reading matter for his time in the last Congress in investigating Gen. Raum's business, which gave him notoriety, but not as he wanted it. Now, Gus is only mad because he could not get a pension for his services. He sponged on our boys in camp for quite awhile, as he was hunted down here by dogs and captured and held prisoner until he made his escape under cover of a woman's petticoat. If we can get him mustered in and let him get pay for the time he lived off our boys' rations I think he would be all right. We have a G.A.R. Post at this piace of 118 members. We are mostly natives here. We were here when it tried mens' souls to be loyal. Many lost their lives because of their loyalty to the United States. Some of us, however, made our way to the Federal lines between suns. The writer, with many others, made his way to the Tennessee River under cover of the night. We got devotes considerable space every issue to a little boat and floated down the river through ice information in regard to sheep-raising and and snow all day and night, expecting every moment to be shot at or captured by the rebels. We were finally overtaken by the steamer John Rain. who took us aboard among friends. It was like being lifted out of hell and placed in Abraham's bosom. There is not one among us who would give him a nickel to keep him from ruin, much less to buy him a medal. We have good, honest, law-abiding ex-rebel soldiers who fought through the rebel army, and whom I like. They are my neighbors, and I like them. They are not of the Enloe stripe, however .- S. A. BROWN, Private, Co. F, 52d Ind., Huntingdon, Tenn.

Think of a man only 45 years old having developed cheek enough to present himself with a medal pretending to come from the the readers of The American Farmer are men whom he daily insults! It would seem that such colossal "face" would re quire at least a century to mature.

> PROBABLY A SWINDLE. The worldly-wise man is justified in the suspicion that the whole affair at New Orleans was a put-up job to fleece the multitude of would-be sports, who are always eager to put up their money on some event as to the outcome of which they know and can know nothing. It is always safe to assume that the managers of these "events' are nothing more nor less than swindlers and thieves. They make their living by inducing the public to believe that one result is likely to happen, while they have carefully arranged that there shall be an opposite result. It is one of the rarest things in even the greatest of all sporting events in the world-the Derby-that the favorite wins. The reason s that the gambling fraternity, which makes its money out of the gullible crowd, which pretends to a knowledge of and interest in sporting matters, manipulates matters so that these pretentious fellows shall immagine that some horse is going to wir which rarely does. It is not improbable that Sulivan lent himself to just such a scheme. He has been going down hill a

had ceased to be an attraction in theaters, and so must have been at the end of his string in money matters and desperately anxious for funds to continue his dissipation. He would have no scruples whatever against entering into an arrangement for a sufficient amount-and it need not be so very large either-by which he would enter the ring, and be apparently badly whipped. This sort of thing would make barrels of money for the gang which would engineer the plan, and it is altogether likely that is just what occurred. Whether Sullivan could whip Corbett, or Corbett Sullivan, does not necessarily enter into the question. Vastly the most money could be made out of the "suckers" who aspire to be thought "sporting men," by having Sullivan whipped, and it was fixed up that way. Perhaps the next card that will be played will be to have Sullivan "reform," go into training, and whip Corbett. In this way more barrels of money could be made off the "suckers." As we have said before, the real sport is a

NOT A NATIONAL AFFAIR. There must be no forgetting for a moment that the entertainment of the coming National Encampment is a purely local matter, in which the citizens of Washington do everything and the General Government nothing. Every dollar that is being expended in preparation, or will be expended, was raised by the people of Washington and not a cent came from the General Treasury. The Senate was willing to vote money to help entertain the men who had saved the Treasury, but the House would not yield to giving a dollar, and was only with difficulty brought to consent that the people of Washington might use some of their own money for the purpose.

swindler and a thief, who lives by skinning

It was shameful that the House of Representatives should prevent the United States Government from acting decently toward the men who saved its existence in its days of mortal peril. This will be the first, last, and only time that these soldiers will be in Presented to Hon. B. A. Enloe by the Veteraus | the National Capital as a body. It will be the only opportunity the Government wi have to show any hospitality to the veterans and it is disgraceful to the National reputation that not a dollar was allowed to be expended by the Nation in the entertainment of its veterans when they gathered for the first and last time in the Capital for which

The whole blame for this discreditable thing rests upon the House of Representatives. The Senate stood ready to appro priate liberally for this entertainment, but the House, led by such men as Dockery, of Missouri, doggedly refused, and fought the Senate's liberality until it was defeated The officials generally in Washington, from the President down, have been kindly helpful, and have done all that it was possible to do, in the absence of Congressional appro priation, to aid in making the National Encampment a thoroughly enjoyable gathering.

The citizens of Washington have done wonderfully. Not wealthy at all, as cities now go in this country, with one-third of the population made up of negroes, who but a few years ago were merely slaves; with another large portion of the population clerks living on meager salaries, the people of Washington have yet raised \$150,000 with which to entertain the veterans. Everything considered, this is far better than any other city has done, and the people of Washington deserve an immense amount of credit for it. The National Encampmentthanks to them, and to them alone-will be a glorious success.

GEN. C. H. GROSVENOR. We congratulate the old soldiers of the Eleventh Ohio Congressional District upon the fact that Gen, C. H. Grosvenor will be elected to the 53d Congress, and not only do we congratulate his comrades of that District, but also the old soldiers of the entire country. During his service of six years in Congress Gen. Grosvenor was always, and under all circumstances, one of the most active and determined leaders of the battles in Congress for the benefit of his comrades. We state what we personally know that he advocated on the floor and in the committees every measure which it seemed possible to enact into law for their benefit. His devotion to their cause and interests was a conspicuous feature of his service in Congress. In the Pension Department he was constantly at work, always pushing forward the claims of the soldiers of his own District and of the thousands who wrote to him from other Districts and States. It would be the part of wisdom if every soldier and every soldier's son in the Eleventh District of Ohio would cast his vote in November for Gen. C. H. Grosvenor for their representa-

THE seizure of the Gilbert Islands by Great Britain is a matter that our Government must take cognizance of. This is not so much on account of the interests of American citizens resident on the islandsthough that furnishes sufficient reason for our active resistance to the seizure-but as a general opposition to a most unwarrantable line of policy agreed upon between Great Britain and Germany with reference to the Pacific Islands. Six years ago the German Minister at Washington informed Secretary Bayard that Germany and Great Britain had agreed upon a plan of parceling on these islands between them, and that the claim of Germany to the Caroline Islands having been decided adversely to her, she would take instead the Marshall Islands, and Great Britain would seize the Gilbert Islands. Secretary Bayard protested strongly against the effrontery of this plan of selfish territorial aggrandizement which took no notice of the wishes of the citizens of those islands, and was distinctly offensive to the and self-respect he may have ever had has United States, which at least has equal tator.

been soaked out of him by whisky. He rights in the Pacific Ocean with Germany and Great Britain. The time has now arrived, it would seem, for something more energetic than a protest. Great Britain should be distinctly informed that we will not submit to the seizure of the islands, and that she must haul down her flag and revoke the act of annexation. There are fully as many Americans as English or Germans on the islands, and their commercial interests are quite as important. We should extend the application of the Monroe doctrine to all the islands of the South Seas.

THEIR CORPS.

In response to inquiries the following information is given as to corps to which regiments will be attached for Reunion purposes during the coming National Encampment:

ILLINOIS. 89th Ill.-Fourth Corps. INDIANA. 30th Ind .- Fourth Corps. MARYLAND.

1st Md. Potomac Home Brigade-Twenty-Second Corps. NEW YORK.

1st N. Y. Engineers-Engineer Corps. 23d N. Y. Ind'p't battery-Eighteenth 10th N. Y. Cav.-Cavalry Army of Po-

OHIO. 105th Ohio-Fourteenth Corps. PENNSYLVANIA. 141st Pa.—Third Corps. WEST VIRGINIA.

6th W. Va.-Eighth Corps. 13th W. Va.-Eighth Corps. COLORED TROOPS. 45th U. S. C. T.-Twenty-fifth Corps. 30th U. S. C. T .- Twenty-fifth Corps. 1st Ala. Art., 6th U. S. C H. A., 7th U. S. C. H. A., 11th U. S. C. T.—Colored Troops,

INDIANA. 12th Ind .- Fifteenth Corps. NEW JERSEY.

Military Division of the Mississippi.

38th N. J.-Twenty-fourth Corps.

THE English Election Corrupt Practices Act, passed by Mr. Gladstone in 1880, has some features which we might study to advantage. Every candidate is rigidly limited as to the amount of money he shall spend in running for Parliament. In a borough-corresponding to our cities and towns-he must not spend more than \$1.750 for every 2,000 voters or under in the borough For every additional 1,000 voters an additional \$150 is permitted. In the country districts he is allowed to spend \$3,250 for he first 2,000 registered voters, and \$300 for each 1.000 additional. He is allowed \$500 during the campaign for general contingencies, in addition to the above; but if he spends more, he must submit a carefullyitemized account of it. All candidates are required to pay all their bills, and render an account of them within 35 days of the election. No candidate, or anyone working for him, is allowed to employ carriages to convey voters to the polls; and so rigid is this, that in a recent instance, where a voter paid a cabman a shilling to carry him to the polls, and the cabman took advantage of his presence there to cast his own vote. the question was at once raised whether the shilling paid the cabman was not a violation of the law, since it was expended to bring another voter to the polls.

GERMANY is having a struggle over the adoption of standard time. There are two parties, one wanting the extension to Germany of the system adopted in the United States, by which the meridian of Greenwich is made the standard, and the whole world divided into zones of 15 degrees, or one hour's time. This would make the standard time for Germany one hour earlier than Greenwich. The other party wants an adoption of a "world time-system," by which all the clocks in Germany shall have two dials-one representing Greenwich time. for the railroads, etc., and the other the local solar time. Both sides have vigorous adherents. All the clocks in Germany are to be changed to the new time April 1, 1893. Sweden adopted standard time Jan. 1, 1879. and Belgium May 1, 1892.

THE illuminations at the National Encampment will be an astonishment to all present, for they will be on a scale never before attempted. The Citizens' Committee appropriated \$15,000, and the electric light companies, which are to do the work, will add possibly \$10,000 more to this. Everything will be on the grandest scale, and the machinery and appliances, which the companies have brought to the city for the display, are valued at over \$80,000. A part of the program is the display of the corps badges in their appropriate colors in incan-

IT is to the credit of Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill that he was the first to recognize the Iron Hall's rottenness. Some years ago, shortly after his entrance to the office of Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, he passed judgment on the concern. and refused to allow it to do business in Massachusetts. There was a loud clamor against his act at the time, but he was firm and the Iron Hall had to go. The result was the saving of a large amount of money to the working people of the State.

THE energetic measures taken to prevent the introduction of cholera into New York and other seaports have been entirely successful so far, and in all probability will continue to be so. The cholera is really a very manageable disease, and its ravages can be readily prevented, especially in a new country like ours, where few of the conditions exist which favor its spread in Asia and Europe. The news from abroad shows that the pestilence has already begun to abate in Hamburg, and it is safe to assume that the worst is past.

Tue soldier bating, English-toadying New York Times never had any love for or faith in the American people. During the war it advocated the appointment of a Dic-

MATTERS are going on in South Carolina in a way to please every thoughtful man. While the struggle just ended had many unseemly features, yet it shows that the old iron rule of the aristocrats is definitely broken, and for the first time in the history of the State the people are having something to say in the management of their affairs. The aristocrats die hard, but they have to release their grip all the same.

A LETTER from Gen. G. M. Dodge to the editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE an nounces that he will be present at the great Reunions on Grand Army Place, which will be pleasant news to comrades of the Sixteenth Corps and the Army of the Tennessee generally.

THE fate of John L. Sullivan is additional support to the gray-whiskered fact that the man was never born of woman who was strong enough for many years' successful wrestling with Giant Alcohol.

If we could only manage diphtheria, consumption, and Bright's disease as easily and certainly as we can cholera, life-insurance rates would fall 50 per cent.

THE LAST VETERAN.

BY JOHN A. JUDSON, CAPTAIN AND ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. VOLS., WASHING-TON, D. C.

LD, old, old, Old Sergeant they call me now; 'How!' The boys are right, I am Old, old, old, And a Sergeant once; but now I don't need to be told That I am very old. 'Let me think how it was-

Iswow

"I know, I know, It was long ago. From sixty-one to sixty-five; They say I'm the only one alive; That's so, I know.

Jes' so! Jes' so!

Will I drink? I dunno; guess so. 'I am feeble now, and my courtly bow Is not so perfectly done,

As it was when I was young and spry Before the war begun. My war-time tales, like beggars' walls, Never end, nay, have just begun;

Shall I shoulder my crutch, and tell you much Of the tale of how we won? O, I used to be young; just hark to my tongue I can chatter like any of you.

(If they only knew! If they only knew! Yet how should they know I had youthful glow. In those battle-days long ago.)

'But no, no, no; you will weary grow Of an old man's tales oft told.

You won't tire to hear? Ah! don't I know? You see I am old, old, old; I will soon be dead and cold, But I'll tell you again how we fought with Grant In those battle-days long ago."

It was nineteen hundred and thirty-five. And the ancient soldier still alive. A hundred years since his life begun: His last campaign now nearly done, His weary battle nearly won. The wonder was how he'd contrive To keep his antique seif alive, Then the dear old man, in his voice so thin,

Told the youth of those wonderous days. Of the camp, the march, and the battle din. And the country's heart in a blaze, Till his weary head bent low on his breast, And his life passed out with a sigh, As his soul "fell in" with all the rest Of the army, with God on high.

The monning Winter winds sigh through the shivering trees. The hills are cold and bleak, and swaying in the

The bare limbs wave and beckon above the open Prepared to house that withered form, the last of all the brave little while ago, and yet his bent familiar form

That years agone, when blood was hot, had faced

the battle storm. On sunny days went tottering down the quaint old village street With palsied limbs and weary eyes, and faded

His thin, white bair, his shuffling gait, his wellworn suit of blue. Not e'en a child in all the town who lov-ed not and knew The good old man with the army badge and a love

for the holy fige. And a list of wounds and deeds of which he had the right to brag. He is laid away for his last long rest in a soldier's

honored grave, Beneath the sod of the sacred soil of the land he helped to save.





"Clarence," the maiden whispered, as she rested her head on his manly wish-bone and looked up at the seed-wart on his chin, "will you tell me something, dearest?" "Yes," he answered, moodily. "I have used

Pear's so-; that is, what were you about to ask, darling?" "Do not think me unmaidenly, Clarence, but pity my youth and inexperience." And there was a dreary undercurrent of woe in her voice.

pure, inpocent darling, have not"-"Yes," she answered, wildly. "I have" "What?" he thundered, almost spurning

her from him. "Tell me, in Heaven's name, what is this thing that you have done?" "Bursted my suspenders; and, oh, Clarence,

what shall I do?" "Why." he answered, with the air of one who knows all about it, "thrust a nail through the waistband of your pants"-

"Clarence!" "Er er-I mean I always stick a nail through he waistband of my skirt-Aw! You know what I mean. Here is the nail."

And soon all was smiles again. CARRIED ALONG. "I yow the mud was 10 inches deep."

"Gee-whizz! What tracks you must have "Didn't leave and tracks at all-just carried m right along with me."

A SAGE ICE MAN.



Cooley (the ice man)-I witnessed a peculiar occurrence while on my rounds this morning. A great, hulking ruffian ran up and attempted to kiss a lady, whom I afterwards learned was a Boston schoolma'am. She simply took one step backward and gave him a look of scorn that froze him to the spot. "And then you ran for the Coroner?"

"Not such a fool! I picked him up with the tongs and delivered him at the kitchendoor of the nearest house."

A PROMISING CHILD.

The Rev. Mr. Harps was making a call at the residence of Col. Hooks, the prominent real estate agent. Just as Mrs. Hooks was telling the clergyman that she had never before felt so strong in the faith as she did to-day, a terrible catterwauling arose in the yard, and the good man saw that little Theobald Hooks had a large tom-cat hung to the limb of a tree At that moment the little lad made a pass

at the cat with a butcher-knife and severed | young man who has captured Miss Alger's heart the feline's tail in the middle. There was a yowl and a whoop, and the next moment the cat, closely followed by the boy, burst in at the open door, dashed into the next room, and both scooted under the bed, from whence a terrific uproar instantly arose.

"Theobald! Theobald!" called the mother, reprovingly.

"I'll skin this - old cat if it takes all Summer!" whooped the urchin. "And, only think," said the lady, proudly, to the minister, "the little fellow is not quite

five years old!"

JOASH'S MISTAKE. Joash Grayneck (back from the city)-Either it was a gol-darned sight hotter in the city than I thought it was, or else a lot of them

stylish people is a heap poorer than is generally supposed. Aunt Furby-What makes ye think so,

Joash-Wal, I saw mor'n 400 girls that looked

as if they'd always been used to luxury goin' around without any basques, or whatever you call 'em, on-with their suspenders showin', b'gosh! Tell you, I felt sorry for the poor crit-

EVIDENTLY TIED UP. Carping Drummer (on Southern railway)-Say, conductor, what kind of a train is this,

anyhow? Conductor (with dignity)-This, suh, is the fastest train on this line. Drummer-Indeed! Well, what is it fast

PERSONAL.

J. L. Vandiver, better known as "Rebel Vandi-

ver." was buried at Clarke, Va., Aug. 25, his death

being hastened by strong drink. Vandiver was well known in that section of Virginia, and wherever he went he never hesitated to proclaim a fervent devotion to the "Lost Cause." Vandiver belonged to McNeill's gang of guerrillas, and was of the party which captured Gens. Crook and Kelley at Cumberland, Md. The story of the capture is briefly told: Two of McNeill's scouts, Fay and Kuykendail, lived in Cumberland, and they were in the habit of making trips to that city. After returning from one of their visits there they suggested that it was possible to capture the Federal commander and when their plans had been unfolded Vandiver, with 57 men, undertook the hazardous enterprise. This was in the month of February, 1864, and he stated the snow lay on the ground to a depth of two feet. Twenty-seven miles covered the distance between the starting point of the raiders and Cumberland. After fording the Potomac River, which was running with siush and ice, Vandiver captured the picket, from whom he extracted, by a threat of hanging, the password, which was "Bull's Gap." With this open sesame in their possession they had no difficulty in getting into the city, and when they halted in its streets they were supposed to be a body of Federal cavairy. It was then about \$:30 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Crook had been assigned to the command of the department, and relieved Gen. Kelley, but the latter was still there. Kuykendall, with a squad of men, went to the St. Nicholas Hotel to capture Gen. Kelley, which he accomplished without much difficulty, while Vandiver proceeded to the Revere House, where Gen. When the General demanded to know who is visitor was, Vandiver proudly straightened up and proclaimed himself Gen. Rosser, and added that his forces occupied the city. As Gen. Crook was being carried out of the city behind his captor, he passed pickel-posts of his own men, which plainly indicated to him that his capture was a surprise, but the cold muzzle of a pistol was used to deter him from avowing to the pickets the true character of the men who were riding out of Cumberland. Vandiver got safely back into the Confederate lines with his two distinguished officers, and they were dully forwarded to Richmond. Capt. Isaac B. Thatcher, of the Pension Bureau,

says there will be a number of veterans from Van Buren County, Iowa, at the Encampment, Prominent among these will be Maj. W. P. L. Muir, of the 15th Iowa, and Capt. V. P. Twombly and T. P. Henry, both of the 2d Iowa. Besides these comrades there will be George Dehart, of the 15th Iowa; Aaron Thatcher, 1st Iowa Cav.; Wm. Goodin and W. H. Parker, 3d Iowa Cav., besides several more who have expressed their intention of coming to the big Reunion. The "Cannoneer" writes from Philadelphia to

the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, who began to think that he had answered the last roll-call, not having heard from or seen him for months, that he is still in the land of the living, and that he will be in Washington during the Encampment, Hesays: "The fact that I have not been heard from in some time by no means argues that I am unmindful of so many old and pleasant associations; but I have been very busy, and, except three or four days at a time over on the Jersey coast, have had no vacation. I have arranged to be in Washington a week from next Saturday, the 17th, and will stay 'through the engagement' if I don't get knocked out in the earlier skirmishes. But with a prospect of the 'Old Man,' Davison, Charley Mink, and "Great Heavens!" he cried. "You, my 40 or 50 of the old cannoncers of half a dozen batterias sit in a bunch, I cannot vouch for the result." The cruiser San Francisco arrived at the Californie city after which she was named last week, with 1 G.A.R., and the Elks.

Admiral Brown on board. The Admiral has to use crutches to get about, as he fell and burt himself recently.

Col. E. P. C. Lewis, ex-Minister to Portugal, who died on Saturday at Hoboken, N. J., was a graduate

of the University of Virginia, Class of 1859. He married twice. His first wife was Miss Lucy Ware, of Virginia. In 1809 he married the widow of Gen. Garnett, killed at Carrick's Ford, Va., in July, 1861, who was the daughter of Edward A. Stevens, the founder of Stevens's Institute, Hoboken. She

and five children survive him. Mrs. Lewis is now in Europe. Col. Lewis was a millionaire. Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. Navy, has applied for permission to leave his ship, the San Francisco, and remain at Honolulu, in order to pursue the studies in which he has for some months been engaged for the Honolulu Historical Society.

A tomahawk said to have belonged to the famous Indian Chief Tecumseh is now in possession of Mrs. Lizzie Skinner, of West Point, Ky. At the battle of the Thames, north of Lake Ecie, in Ontario, in which the warrior was slain, a New York soldier named John Hanes despoiled the fallen redskip, and subsequently gave the weapon to John R. Bramblu, who died last December, 14 then passed into the hands of Mrs. Skinner in compliance with the wish of its last owner. The batchet is said to be half English, half Indian in shape. Doubts are evidently entertained as to its genuineness by some of the Western editors who

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler says he does not care which party wins at the coming election, so long as his mill furnishes the flags and bunting for all political parties.

It is stated officially that the favorite drink of Gen. Jim Weaver, the People's Party candidate for the Presidency, is buttermilk sweetened with sugar. A New York paper suggests that on the morning after the election Gen. Jim will require something stronger to brace up on.

Prof. George L. Andreas, of the West Point Milltary Academy, will soon retire on account of age. and it is intimated that the vacant chair of Modern Languages may be filled by the appointment of Prof. Arthur S. Hardy, of Dartmouth College, who was graduated from the Military Academy in the Class of 1869, and served in the 3d Art. until his resignation, Nov. 12, 1870.

A Western editor was astonished to learn that . erowd of respectable-looking people recognized John L. Sullivan as he alighted in front of a New York hotel, while Carl Schurz elbowed his way through the same crowd unrecognized. The Western editor ought to know that Sullivan is a more striking personality than Mr. Schurz, although he got knocked out in his fight with Corbett at New Orleans last week.

Gen, Francis A. Walker, the Second Corps historian, had not heard of his appointment as a member of the International Silver Conference until his return to Boston from Europe the other day. As yet he does not say whether he can serve or

"The Assassination of Lincoln," written by members of the military commission which tried the conspirators, will be published in October by the American Citizen Company, of Boston. It is said that many interesting facts, hitherto unknown to the public, are brought to light in this volume.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Fay Alger, daughter of Gen. R. A. Alger, which will occur at Detroit, Sept. 15. Miss Alger is well known to the society people of Washington, and she has a large circle of admiring friends here. The fortunate and hand is Mr. William E. Bailey, a prosperous and popular young business man of Seattle, Wash. Capt. W. L. Denny, Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, left Washington to spend the present month with his wife, who has been at Bedford Springs all Summer. Before returning to the city

they will visit Capt, Denny's old home in Indiana. Joel Chandler Harris the Southern dialectician and litterateur, sails for Africa in December, it being his purpose to revisit the little coast town of Joel, where he was born of missionary parents, Jan. 13, 1842. Mr. Harris lost a leg in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and he has a daughter studying for the lyric stage in Paris. His career has

been full of incident, The platform bearing the speakers at a soldiers' Reunion at Manchester, Iowa, last week, gave way, and Congressman Dave Henderson, who left one of his legs at the battle of Corinth, Miss., in October, 1862, was found at the bottom of the heap, pretty badly injured. His only remaining leg was so badly hurt that his engagements to speak dur-

ing the campaign have been canceled, Sewall B. Waite, a war veteran who has been four years at Hampton, Va., has been transferred to the Home at Togus, Me. He was a member of the 1st Me. H. A., was at Lee's surrender and the Grand Review, and is 76 years of age.

MUSTERED OUT.

IIf those who send obituary notices would follow the form used below it would insure their immediate appearance in The National Tribung. BENHAM.-At Forest Grove, Ore., July 5, 1892, of chronic nervous dyspepsia, causing valvular disease of the heart, Elias C. Benham, Co. K. 2d Minn. He served from Dec. 30, 1863, to May 4, 1866, fighting Indians in Minnesota, Dakota, and the Northwest. He was a member of Jas. B. Matthews Post, 6, under whose auspices he was buried, as-sisted by the W.R.C. with their choicest floral

Townsend, -At Covington, Pa., Sept. 2, Dr. Luther S. Townsend, Co. I, 23d N. Y. He was one of the best known physicians in the County, and was highly esteemed McMaster.-At Middleport, O., Aug. 30, William McMaster, 4th W. Va., aged 56 years. Soon after enlisting he was promoted to a Captaincy by reason of his gallant services at Vicksburg and other hard-

fought battles. He was buried at Beach Grove Cemetery, Pomeroy, O., the pall-bearers being six of his comrades. McKean.—At Burnsville, Pa., Aug. 13, Alex-ander McKean, Co. C. 18th Pa. Cav., aged 51. He was a faithful member of the church and Masonia Order. Interment was made in Jacksonville Cemetery, Pa.

MITCHELL.—At Alexandria, Minn., on Aug. 25 George G. Mitchell, Co. E, 24th Wis. He enlisted in August, 1862, and was mustered out on June 10, 1865. His funeral was under the auspices of John F. Reynolds Post, 57. He leaves a wife and one BROWNING.-At the Garrison Hospital, Fort

Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 31, James Browning, aged 76. He enlisted as a Musician in Co. H, 4th U. S. Art., in 1827, and was discharged in 1830. Re-enlisting in the same year, he served in the Regular Army until 1861, when he was discharged. He served in the New York Infantry from 1861 to 1862, when he enlisted in the 5th U. S. Art. in which he served until 1866, being then mustered out of the service with the honorable record of having served his country 59 years. He was buried beside his wife with the usual ceremonies of the G.A.R. He left three daughters and one son, all of whom were away from home when their father died. HILBERTS.-At the National Home, Milwaukee, Wis., Charles Hilberts, 20th Ohio L. A. He was on furlough at Wankesha, where he was running dyeing establishment. His dead body was found

at the bottom of a 15-foot well, and it is supposed he fell in while getting a drink. Hobes.—At the National Home, Milwaukee, Wis., on Aug. 12, Prosper Hobbs, 3d Ind. battery.
Serring.—At Ashtabula, O., Aug. 5, Henri Seiring. Co. B, 6th N. Y. He was a member of Pauins Post, 4, and was buried with the Episco-palian and G.A.R. services. FOULKS.-At Now Franklin, O., Aug. 23, William Foulks, Co. D. 115th Ohio, aged 56 years. He en-listed in August, 1862, and was detailed as a scout

He was captured and confined in the Anderson ville Prison. He contracted rheumatism in the service, from which he died. He leaves a widow and one CLAPP.-At Graveston, Tenn., July 24, Thomas Clapp, Co. I, 2d Tenn, Cav. He was a member of

Graveston Post, 57, and was buried at Clapp's Chapel with the service of the Order. STEVENS .- At his home in Rawlins County, Kan. Aug. 26, James P. Stevens, Co. D, 64th Ill., aged 5 years. He enlisted early in the struggle and served or four years. He married while on furlough in February, 1864, and returning to the field con-tracted the disease from which he died. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. O. Raymond, of Wilsey, Kan.

SAYER, -At his home, Washington, Pa., Aug. 4. of paralysis, James P. Sayer, 140th Pa. Comra layer was one of the most promising young lawyers of western Pennsylvania, and was active in politics and Grand Army affairs, being a mem-ber of W. F. Templeton Post, 120, of Washington. He was at one time an Aid on Gov. Beaver's staff, with the rank of Major. Comrade Sayer was born in Allegany County, Pa., in 1844; enlisted in July, 1862, and was badly wounded at the battle of Gettysburg-two balls striking him in the shoulder, one in the arm and another in the leg-the latter wound never healing, and 12 years after it was received the leg was amputated. His loss will be greatly felt by the people of Washington, particularly so by his comrades of the Grand Army of

the Republic. BIGELOW.-At Worcester, Mass., Aug. 28, Levi & Bigelow, Co. A, 51st Mass., aged 66 years. Com-rade Bigelow had not been a well man since the Grand Army Encampment in Boston, when he was obliged to fall out of the ranks from weakness, and the next day suffered a paralytic stroke which disabled his whole left side. Then his wife died, since which time he has been despondent, until on the morning of the 23th he ended his life by walking into Lake Quinsigamond, where his body was found. He was a member of Geo. H. Ward Post, 16.

CLEMENTS.—At Westerville, O., May, 1892, Ransom Clements, Co. C, 73d Ohio. He was wounded in the leg in 1862 and suffaced from the wound until in the leg in 1862 and suffered from the wound until

death relieved him. DENT.—At Columbus, O., Aug. 6, Robert Dont. Co. A, 95th Ohio, aged 51 years. He enlisted in 1862 and served honorably for three years. He was a member of the Ex-Prisoners-of-War Association and of the Elks. The funeral services were under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, the